EXXVIIIth CONGRESS Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1865.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. ANTHONY presented a petition from a unber of citizens, asking that the Bankrupt law be made prespective in its operations and remonstrating gainst any retrespective provisions. It was laid on table.

TAXATION OF EXPORTS. Mr. Mongan presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, concurring in a resolution of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia asking for an amendment of the Constitution granting Congress power to tax exports. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of army officers, saking for the creation of the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenaut in the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of a number of members of the Legislature of Chio, asking an increase of salary for the District Judges of United States Courte, which was referred to the Committee on the Indiciary.

Courts, which was referred to the Committee on the Sudiciary.

LAW BUSINESS IN NEVADA.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported an act to continue cases pending in the territorial courts of Newada to courts formed ander the new State Government. It was ordered to be printed.

THANKS TO SHERMAN.

Mr. WHEON, from the Military Committee, reported Sack the House resolution of thanks to Gen Sheridan, which was passed unanimously.

GENERAL APPEOPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1866. SALARIES OF MEMBERS NOT INCREASED.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported advancely on the bill to increase the salaries of members of Congress, and the report was agreed to. THE VOTE OF SECEDED STATES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House resolution declaring the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tigrida, Alalama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arhansas and Tennessee not entitled to representation in the Electoral College, for the choice of Freadent and Vice President for the term of office commencing on the 4th of March next, with an amendment to insert in the pseamble after the words "rebelled against the Government of the United States," the words, "and

on for Presidential electors.

EVADA SENATORS.

Parther consideration of the subject was postponed give way for the offering by Mr. Conness of the creatials of Messrs. James W. Nye and William N. tewart, Senators elect from the State of Nevada. Mr. Davis objected to the awe ring in of these Senators of the Senators of the Wester of Nevada. Mr. Taumbull, said the State of Nevada had been additted into the Union by the President's proclamation, and that an enabling act had been passed anthorizing each admission. It was not necessary to pass any act

Mr. Johnson said that the question was not a new me. Missouri and Michigan had been admitted to the Inion on an enabling act and a proclamation of the resident. No act of Congress further than an enabling of was necessary. It was very clear that upon the round of precedent and the ground of authority, that a Senators from Nevada were entitled to their sents. The question of postponing the admission of the snators from Nevada was then put and lost.

Messra Stewart and Nye were then duly sworn into hee by Vice President Hamila.

The NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance. re-

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. SMERKAN from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a seedge of United States coupons, and to provide for the incollation and redemption thereof," which provides that no National Banking Association, organized under the act to which this is supplementary, shall at any time hereafter pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits or in any other mode, directly or indirectly pay out or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association not organized under the provisions of this set.

ion of the state of things in Louisiana on the 8th of forember, was such as to authorize the counts of the total it was a matter of public notoriety to citizens in the land that a large portion of the State of Louisiana as on the 8th of November in possession a hostile enemy, and there was no opportunity to vote for President and Vice resident in a very considerable portion of that State. serious question whether, when one

for his constituents, and not supposing the vote

Mr. Aenold (III.) said if the bill for the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal had passed two years ago, we should now have communication for gunboats from New-Orleans to the Great Lakes. Important as the canal around the Falls of Niagara might be the better means of defense would be the Illinois and Michigan Canal. This he discussed in a commercial and pelitical point of view. He believed that both ought to be constructed as a part of one great system. But the Niagara Ship Canal would be of no value to the productions of States on the Mississippi unless the Illinois and Michigan Canal was constructed. He appealed to the friends of the Niagara measure to do nothing natagonistic to the other.

Mr. James C. Alien said that the Great West was not only raising a surplus of grain to supply the East, but was feeding the starving millions of Europe. The people must and will have a certain as well as a reasonable transportation for their products so as to reach the markets of the world by connections with the Atlantic coast without paying one coust toils to the present railroad and canal companies, which charges were so excessive that it was a wonder they did not amount to a blockade.

Mr. STROUSE briefly advocated the passage of the Niagara Canal bill as beneficial to the eatire country.

blockade.

Mr. STROUSE briefly advocated the passage of the
Niagara Canal bill as beneficial to the entire country,
affording protection in war and facilitating commerce
in peace. Even if the six militons loaned should not be
paid, it would be a profitable investment for the coun-

Mr. Pernando Wood said he should not support the measure on commercial grounds; but considering the importance and indispensable necessity of having a physical means of moving armed vessels from one lake to another, he thought they should pass both the Ningara and the lilinois and Mishigan Canal bills.

Mr. INGERSOIL discussed the constitutional power to make such improvements, asying he was in favor of no niggardly picayune economy, but for such expenditure as would develop the great resources of the country Apart from its inhitary necessity, he apole of the importance of the Michigan and Hilmois Casal commercially. The time had come when the Great West demanded continuous water communication from the Mississippl to the Atlantic. He repudated the doctrine of State rights which had brought this horrible war upon us. The members here should stand here as representatives, not of sections, but of the entire country. He would stand by all parts of the Nation, and

Mr. Ingersoll.—By defending her when unjustly as-affed, as he would Illinois, and by imposing no more surdens upon her than he would upon his own State. Mr. DAVES—Dees the gentleman propose to surren-ter the industrial interests of New-England to the Old World!

Mr. INGERSOLL—Certainly not.

Mr. DAWES—I trust, then, that my friend will reform his votes.

Mr. INGERSOLL—In voting for the repeal of the duty on printing paper I stood by the people as against your corporations. In thus voting I spoke for the gentleman's constituents and against him.

Mr. DAWES—If my friend does not understand the interests of New-England better than his remarks indicate, I hope he will spare any further remarks; we can get along better without them.

M. INGERSOLL—I will not except the people.

Mr. DAWES—My constituents understand their interests better than you do.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I thought you were going to say better than their representative. [Laughter.]

Mr. STROUSE—I admire the skill and energy of New-England, and I would never leave her out in the cold. My District in Pennsylvania has not only coal enough to warm New-England, but to heat her all the year round. [Laughter.]

Mr. INGERSOLL concluded his remarks.

Mr. LITTLEJOUN said he was opposed to compling the Michigan Canal with the Niagara Canal hill, as proposed by the amendment. Others in favor of both bills as separate measures would vote against them if joined together. If them proceeded to show the greater importances of the Niagara measure to the East and West over the other, in a military and commercial point of view.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) said our ability to construct such works had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had not been demonstrated. He was told that the army had not been paid since the 3d of August; and yet gentlemen were willing still further to embarass the Treasury by voting for these bills. He hoped these hydraelle measures would fail, and that the House would not give the people's money away.

Mr. JENCKS advocated the passage of the Niagra Canal bill as a measure of defense alone, but opposed the Michigan and Hilaois Canal amendment as not be

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